DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Chapmans are running the Vaude ville Theater, Louisville.

Signor Rossi makes his first appearance in this country at Booth's on Monday evening, October 25th.

W. H. Power is playing "Ramerez" in Frank Frayne's new piece, "Si Blocum," at the Howard Atheneum in Boston.

Miss Ada Gray has been performing the character of "Lady Isabel," in "East Lynne," at the Pitteburg Academy of

Billy Florence has made a hit as the "Hon, Bardwell Slote" in Mr. Woolf's play, "The Mighty Dollar," now running at the Park Theater, New York.

"Edge Tools," which was produced at the Grand Opera-house by Miss Ada Gray a few weeks ago, was written by Mrs. F. W. Lander, the actress.

The Spirit of the Times is authorized to state that the celebrated composer Wagner will visit this country in April next, under the management of the Kirally Brothers.

Joe Jefferson will appear in Rip "Van Winkle" at the Princess theater, London, next November. He will remain abroad only one year, and not three, as some journals state it.

MacEvoy's Hibernicon and the Morris Comedy Company are the addenda to the scenic attraction of the Panorama of Ireland, on exhibition at the Public Li-brary, Louisville.

Miss Alice Harrison, who has hitherto shone in the bright field of burlesque and the sensational drama, has made a suc-cessful debut in San Francisco as "Bosa Leigh" in "Rosedale," supporting Lawrence Barrett.

"Tempted" has been brought out at Macauley's theater, Louisville. Itlis said the piece will bear pruning, and that the "coming actress" is a want still felt, so far as the leading lady performer is con-cerned—N. Y. Her ald.

Mr. George Bellmore, the great English comedian, will appear at Booth's, on Monday evening, as "Newman Noggs," in an adaptation of Diokens' "Nicuolas Nickleby." In this part he made a great impression in London. The pathos and delicacy of the impersonation was warmly praised by the leading journals.

The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been produced at the Pittsburg Opara-house by the regular stock company, who have been thrown upon their own resources by the accidental wounding by a pistol shot of the young lady who was to play the part of leading actreus, and who, in consequence, was obliged to forfeit ner engagement.

Women In Germany.

Women In Germany.

It is curious to notice how unreservedty every one among the common people
here is in favor of peace, universat and
local. The cry of surrow that went up
from millions of homes in Prussia, after
the late war, has not yet ceased echoing.
Every one is timid at the least sound of
war's alarms anywhere in Europe. The
guns fired by the Herzegovina insurgents
along the Dalmatian frontier send a
shiver through the stout villagers in
every little German dorf. Politics, in
Europe, means fight, and every man,
woman and chitic is vitally interested,
therefore, in politics. It seems to me
that in these Germanic nations, where
every nerve is trained to military effort,
the women have the hardest lot. The the women have the hardest lot. The letter-writers have told a thousand times how they work in the fields like beasts of burden, dragging the harrow and the plow, but the truth has not been hall told. Without them Prussia and Southtold. Without them Prussia and Southern Germany would long ago have sunk down under the tremendous weight of great perpetual armies. The women do the men's work in the fields; they carry the great burdens which only stout men are fitted to bear, "it is true," once said a German friend of mine, haif pathetically, "that a woman in our land rejoices when a man-child is born to her, but it is not because she is proud of her rejoices when a man-child is born to her, but it is not because sue is proud of her son merely, but because she is thankfur that she has not brought a girl to a life not his exact words, These were not his exact words, but they were the sentiments which he ex-pressed, and they are saddening. Work! These women in these south-

works along the mountain sides and in the ravines, work like oxen. They have no smiles on their faces. At night-hal one sees he mistring by the trenches in the meadows, or beside the plows, with a hopeless, crushed, yet questioning look upon their faces which is positively painful. The mystery of existence for them—the universo mysterioso—never clears up. They live their laborious round, and their forgotten days are only summed up it the general prosperity of the race. But without these pludding women, who wear out their robust beauty, their womanny grace, and their very hearts in doing the work of men, what would Germany be?

Evening. Here at the railroad's very side is the remembrance of the bloody ern fields, along the mountain sides and

side is the remembrance of the bloody cross and passion of the Savior. On a little mound of earth stands the crucifix, rising high in the air, and over the image of the Redeemer, in blue letters, is the plous injunction to pray. Around this wayside Calvary the peasant women from the fields about have taken on their thees, sitently to send up prayers for their sons far away in duil garrison towns; to ask for strength to do the work which those sons would do for iowns; to ask for strength to do the work which those sons would do for them, were they at home. The scene is wonderfully vivid. The subset rays touch the crown of thorns on the head of the crucified image, and fall thence to bathe in floods of golden light the weatherbeaten leatures of the kneeling women. Flash! the train rushes around a curve, and I am borne away into a tunnel, leaving the humble worshipers behind.— Vienna Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Lady Caroline Lamb and Lord Byron.

Lady Caroline Lamb 1 never saw, but from triends of mine who were well acquainted with her I have heard manifold instances of her extraordinary character and conduct. I remember my friend fir. Harness telling me tast, dancing with him one night at a great ball, she had suddenly amazed him by the thallenge: "Gueth how many pairth or of trockingth I have on." (Her ladyship lisped, and her particular graciousness to Mr. Harness was the result of Lord Byron's scuoof intimacy with and regard for him.) Finning her partner quite uniqual to the plece of divination proposed to him, she put forth a very pretty little foot, from which she lifted the petticoat ankle high, lisping out, "Thirth."

I selieve it was on ane occasion of that same ball that she asjed Lord Byron to walls with her, when, probably irritated by her impertunent disregard of the infinity which was always so bitter a murtification to him, he not only retused, saying; "You know I can not," but added, "and you or any other woman ought her immediately to a dressing-room, and turow-lady went to a dressing-room, and turow-lady went to a dressing-room, and turow-lady went to a dressing-room, and turow-lady inserting their stocks with unusual care. Lower prices have no that fall outsiness hat the country merchante are electing their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of the inserting their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of the desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of the properties, they never be a special feature of the fall business that the country mediantly continues in the country, and ins

ing open a window rushed out upon the balcony, and exclaiming in the words of St. Preux under the rocks of La Meilleraie: "La roche est escarpee! Preuvest protosde!" prepared to precipitate herself, not into the blue waters of Lake Leman, but on to the bard-hearted pavement of a London street, which travesty of Rousseau's tragedy, being timely averted by a friendly and firm ciutch at her ladyship's skirts behind, she desired to have a glass of water, which being brought to her, she set her teeth in the glass and breke it, and proceeded to cut ner throat with the lagged edge; but this being also interfered with, as injudicious, she was finally persuaded to postpone her despair to a more convenient season, and go nome to bed. I have heard another version of the above attempted suicide, which made a pair of scissors snatched from the dressing-table and about to be plunged into her bosom the remedy of the lady tor her outraged feelings. She might have equally illustrated her self-murder by a French quotation from Scribe's inony little piece of "Les premieres Amours." "L'arme fatale ctait deja leves sur son sein o'etalt une paire de eiseaux."—From Mrs. Kemble's Old Woman Gossip, in October Atlantic. ing open a window rushed out upon the

A Dream tast Parted Mas and Wife,

Bundy has been married two weeks and has left his wife. Bundy is a little mun, and his wife weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and was the relict of the late Peter Potts. About ten days after marriage Bundy was surprised, on awakening in the morning, to flud his better half sitting up in bed crying as if her heart would break. Astonished, he asked her the cause of her sorrow, but receiving no reply he began to surmise asked her the cause of her sorrow, but receiving no reply he began to surmise that there must be some secret on her mind that she withheld from him, that was the cause of her anguish, so he remarked to Mrs. B, that as they were married she should tell him the cause of her grief, so, it possible, he could avert it, and, after considerable coaxing, he elicited the following from her:

"Last night I drasmed I was single, and as I walked through a well-lighted street, I came to a store where a sign advertised lumbands for sale. Thinking it curious, I entered, and ranged along the wall on either side were men with

the wall on either side were men with prices affixed to them. Such beautiful men; some for \$1,000, some for \$500, and so on to \$150. And as I did not have o on to \$150. And as I did not have hat amount I could not purchase." Thinking to consule her, B. placed his arm lovingly around her and asked:
"And did you see any men like me

"Oh, yes," she replied, drawing away "On yes," she replied, drawing away from him, 'lots like you; they were tied up in bunches, like aspuragus, and sold for cen cents per bunch."

Bundy got up and went to see his lawyer if he had sufficient ground for a di-

vorce.—St. Louis Repub ican. Apropos of the mant of coining words

Apropos of the maint of coining words, an authority remarks that "Lady Morgan was the first to write the word 'taiented,' which soon got into use in the newspapers." Coloridge said: "I reget to see that vite and barbarous vocable, 'talented,' steating out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and respectable publications of the day. Why not 'athiffinged' 'farthinged,' 'tenpenced'?' etc. What man would believe —at least until he had laid a wager on the point—that the words 'selfish' and 'selfishess' are not to be found in Shakspeare, and were, indeed, totally unknown to all of his contemporaries? unknown to all of his contemporaries? Yet such is the fact. When Heary Dun-das used the word 'starvation'—a new one for hanger and famine imported from Scotland—the House of Commons burst out in a roar of laughter often repeat-ed."

A Good Story of a Sergeant-de-Ville.

Prospects of the Fall Trade.

The fall dry goods trade has fairly opened. Western and Southern merchants are making their purchases, and elsewhere will be found a detailed ac-

essewhere will be found a detailed account of the consistion and prospects of this important branch of trade, compiled from the statements of leading business indies to reporters of the Heraid.

The inquiries thus made within a few days show an extremely satisfactory condition of trade. The fall business doing by the wholesale dry goods merchants is unexpectedly large. Several of the leading houses express their surprise at this extent, and say that trade has not been so good for five years past. But it is not only that there is a liveller demand and that buyers are more numerous.

discharge of bloody saliva, and high is moreous.

The most gratifying feature of this revival of tususes is that, according to the general testimony, the merchants from the interior who have come here to lay in their stocks are very careful and pradent purchasers. They have made their payments for spring purchases with unusual prompthess. The losses by bad debte are trifling and much less than for equal periods auring some years past. There is evidence that stocks of goods in the country are jow, and buyers are taking advantage of low prices to any in new supplies. The business appears in all its testures to be in a healthy condition, and the more product and conservative houses begin to believe that there is a real and active revival of trade, which means, of course, a desire in the people to buy, united with an ability to pay for goods.

Lower prices have no doubt their share in this revival of trade, but it seems to be a special feature of the fall business that the country merchants are selecting their stocks with unusual care. The desire for economy evidently continues in the country, and instead of buying wildly, as in some years, and taking the risk of being able to sell and to make their sections at the proper time, they new buy casticusly, expective pay promptly, and ask but for moderate credits. All this is very satisfactory. It argues precisely such a return toward prosperity as will put us on a sound basis.—N. Y. Herald.

The Italian press is very indigmant at 1873, showing an increase in nineteen in the center of the fall when she deduced an even of the fall business that the country merchants are of the United Kingdom. A return has been presented to Parliament showing the increase of 289 per cent. In fitty-nine years—say two generations. In Sootland the annual value had risen to 54,76,22,000; this is a larger population than that obtained in England being 164,76,700 in 1873, the wing an increase in nineteen in the country merchants are officially and property and of trade with an ability of the co

Few people who have visited a Zoo have ever been fortunate enough to witness an alligator bunt. A STAR report er was among the chosen tew to partake of this grand sport, the other day, at a Zoo, not a thousand miles distant from Cincinnati. Alligators are not hunted like buffaloes, nor like prairie chic kens but when one happens to get loose in the lake of a Zoo, or a duck pond, the keeper, some renowned Egyptian or other, who has spent a life-time in hunting alligators in the desert of Sahara, sent out by some alligator boot and shoe house, gets a rope, ties a good ninepound roast to one end, and one of his assistants to the other. The reporters,

assistants to the other. The reporters, if any happen to be present, possess themselves of long sticks, and wade-around up to their shoe tops in water, flourishing the stick ever now and then and haltooing, "hi l ni!"

But to the present instance the crowd, consisting of the keeper, board of directors, beast tamers and several small boys, who had crawled under the fence, with the reporter bringing up in the rear, marched single file through the gate-way in the wicker fence and down to the margin of the lake. The orowd was severally stationed around the banks of the pond, and directed to toss in gravel stones. The meat was then thrown in. Spinch, spinch, se the gravels struck stones. The meat was then thrown in Spiash, spiash, as the gravels struck the water, but no alligator. Somebody suggested that he must have heard of it

suggested that he must have heard of it some how. We replied that we thought it very likely he had.

A shout came from the other side of the pond; some one had discovered him lying near a clump of logs, his nose just visible above the water. All parties hastened on tip-toe in breathless silence. The keeper dangled the jutey roast over his nose; "he couldn't see it." He then rubbed it gently over his—what, flop, splash, it was not his nose, but his tail. So much for the keeper of the alligators. Probably he might know the difference between a nawk and a name saw.

me difference between a nawk and a name saw.

The course taken by the monster was marked by the ripples in the water; we followed to the other side of the pond. Again the meat was offered; it was accepted, suap, jerk, and ever goes the keeper sprawing in the water. All thouguts of the alligator vanished. Rescue! Save his Egyptian majesty. All hands grabbed at him, and the reporter hallowed, "hil hi!" Never mind the wet clothes, a Nomad from the Sahara should be used to wet. "Puil in on the line!" We pulled. Slowly a snout appears above the water. We have him. No! He opens his mouth, sets go the meat, and sindes back gazee juily into the water. Even the monkey keeper said d—n it. Again he grabs the iully into the water. Even the monkey keeper said d—a it. Again he grabs the ment, a lasso is thrown over his head, all jerk at the rope, and he comes in an alligator trot, full breasted, at the crowd. The crowd dispersed, the reporter especially, in several directions, and his snouts of "hi! hi!" were noticeably tremuious. As he clambered up the bank, that is the alligator, some one shouted, now you've got him, put sait on his tail! A premium was offered for the detection of that man. Then a voice came from over the lence, "if one asso can whip a honese, how many will it take to catch an alligator?" Another voice, "We give it up!" The mention of the nobie little donkey, whose image had sat in the Fourth-street windows, wreathed with Fourth-street windows, wreathed with laurels, inspired the crowd. The rope was grasped, all started on a run, jump was grasped, an started on a run, jump, bounce and away, tearing up grass and weeds in the flight, scattering gravel off the new made roads, never pausing this the doors of the buffalo house were boited and barred upon his beastship. Then the reporter wiped his brow, faintly murmured "hil hil" and thanked his

Stone Griffius are often seen in old churches and on the pillars of old gate-ways, for a place that was guarded by such a powerful creature was in so dan-ger of being invaded. So the figure of a Griffin came to represent strength and

valuable, and were made into large geb-lets; but it is probable that these eggs were really laid by ostriches.—From "Some Queer Animals," St. Nicholas,

This disease has appeared in a few places in the State among the cattle, and in parts of this county is proving quite fatal. Symptoms are inflammation of the mouth, swelling of the head and face, discharge of bloody saliva, and high fever marks the first stages. Ulcers soon appear under and on the sides of

The Wealth of the United Kingdom.

A return has been presented to Parliament showing the increase in the welfare of the United Kingdom since 1814: In England the annual value had risen to \$475,208,000 or \$121,718,000 more than in 1814; this is an increase of 288 percent in fifty-line years—say two generations. In Scotland the gross annual value of real property in 1814 was £6.648,000; in 1873 it had become £25,008,000, or more by £16,425,000; this is a larger population than that obtained in England, being 247 per cent, increase. Of the official value of real property and of trade and professional profits in Ireland we have no knowledge anterior to 1854, when Schedule A was stated to be £11.892,000, which rose to be £14,647,000 in 1873, showing an increase in nineteen years of £3,765,000 or twenty-three percent. Turning to the gross annual income from trades and professions, the English figures stand thus: £84,288,000 in 1814, and £170,685,000 in 1812, disclosing an increase in profits in the period of £186,397,000, or 398 percent. Thus the mere rate of increase in profits has been greater thap in the annual value of real property, though in absolute amount the latter in 1872 exceeded the former by nearly £5,000,000. In Scotland profits in 1814 were £2,771,000, and in 1873.

they were £18,437,000, being an increase of £15,668,000, or 565 per cent., therefore in ratio considerable in excess of the increase noted for England under the same schedule. Trade and professional profits in Ireland were returned in 1834 as £4,780,000; in 1873 as £8,115,000; an increase, therefore, or £3,333,000, or 70 per cent. On taking the annual value of real property and profits together in proportion to population, it is found in England to be £15s; in Scotland, £127s, and in Ireland £44s per head.

The Emblematic Eagle.

The Emblematic Ragia.

The Etruscans were the first who adopted the engle as the symbol of royal power, and bore its image as a standard at the head of their armies. From the time of Marius it was the principal emblem of the Roman Republic, and the only standard of the legions. It was represented with outspread wings, and was usually of silver, till the time of Hadrian, who made it of gold. The double-headed eagle was in use among the Byzantine Emperors, to indicate, it is said, their claim to the Empire both of the East and the West; it was adopted in the Fourteenth Century by the German Emperors, and alterwards appeared on the arms of Russia. The arms of Prussia are distinguished by the black eagle, and those of Poland bore the white. The white-headed eagle is the emblematic device of the United States of America, is the badge of the order of Cincinnati, and is figured on coins. Naposeon adopted the eagle for the emblem of imperial France; it was not, however, represented in heraldic style, but in its natural form, with the thunder-bolts of Jupiter. It was disused under the Bourbons, but was restored by a deares of Louis Napoleon, January I, 1852.—Appleton's Cyclopedia.

Mr. W. T. Price, of Wisconsin, at the Chicago Lumber Dealers' Convention, gave the following statistics in regard to the amount of lumber actually manu-lactured in the country and the number of people employed: Michigan, 400,000, 000 feet, employing 96,000 people; Wis-consin, 900,000,000 feet, employing 36,000 people; Alinnesota, 500,000,000 feet, emproving 20,000 people: Pennsylvania, 700,000,000 iect, employing 28,000 people; Maryland, 150,000,000 feet, employing 6,000 people; Maine, &c., 1,000,000,000 feet, employing 40,000 people; giving a total of 3,650,000,000 feet, employing 226,000 cooks. 000 people. The workmen consumed an sually 225,000 barrels of pers, worth \$4,420,000; flour to the value of \$2,712 000. and vegetables to the value of \$1,000,000 making a total value of food consumer \$8:32,000. There was also paid out annually in wages \$22,000,000. The value of \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 a or stumpage was e-timated at \$8,475,000; of boards, \$84,750,000, with an annual in-crease of \$75,215.—Boston Traveller.

Facts About Shoeing Horses

A writer in the New York Berald states some facts about how horses should be shod, which are worthy the consideration of blacksmiths and farmrs as well:
Most of the horse-sheers of the coun

try prepare the foot, fit a shoe, and se-cure it to the hoo! in the same manner that a wood-butcher fits a shoe to an old wood ox-sled. The mechanism of a norse's moof is one of the most wonder-ful and ingenious structures that can be found in all works of the Creator. Be-neath and in the rear of every most there meath and in the rear of every most there is a frog, which is a tough and elastic pad for preventing injury to the animal whenever he plants his loot suddenly on any hard substance. Large rolls of cylinders of india-rubber are placed beneath railroad cars to prevent injury to any part of the car or to the cargo with which it is loaded. The frog beneath the foot of a horse is designed to subserve a similar purpose. But the manner in which most horses are shod, lifts them up, as it were, on short stile, so that the irog can not perform its ap-A Good Story of a Sergeant-de-ville.

The French papers tell a good story of a sergeant-de-ville being arrested by a delinquent. The policeman spied a boy bathing in the Seine, and aspired to the goory of his capture, which would also entitle him to a franc. But the boy ducked and dived, and took a double sight at the sergeant when he came to the surface. The policeman dodged him, however, round a waterman's boat, and hid himself under the gunwafe of a punt, but when he siretched his arm to capture the offender he fell into the river. The sergeant when he he carge at the doors of the building house were boiled and barred upon his brow, faintly murmured "hil hil?" and thanked his the foot of a horse is designed to subserve a similar purpose. But the manded his distribution when he sire the him to be some of those other great creatures that the frog can not perform its appropriate functions. If we look care-lating or running, it will be perceived that every toot is brought down to the ground in such a manner that the frog receives had been a fine to be larger and stronger than a hundred eagles, so that it could carry, while dying to its nest, a large borse or even two oven yoked together as they stood at the plow. Its claws were as targe as the horse of oxen, so that drink, which is preserver and told him he would let him off. "But I won't let you off," said the boy; "you would have even two oven yoked together as they stood at the plow. Its claws were as targe as the horse of oxen, so that drink, which is developed an expand downward. But most blocksmiths seem to think that the fore, they is all at the frog with redwind a france for my capture, but I was so.

It ought to have had a long name like the first will be perceived that the ground in such a manner that the frog can be required by the propriate functions. If we look carelated before the flow of the care to story the murmured "hil hil?" and thanked his the foot of a horse is designed to substars that it was so.

It ought to be a required by the firs cence. Litustrious ninnies! Why not shave and burn away all the tough, cal-lous adipose tissue beneath their own needs, and allow the bare bones to rest on

and sucots? Preparing Bones for Use as Fertilizers. Sulphuric acid, oil of vitriot, is the usual and probably the best substance to dissolve bones for use on land. But it will not dissolve whole bones, nor, ex-cept very slowly, those which have been merely pounded and broken up. Thorough granding into meal, the finer the better, is the most reliable means of getting the bone in good condition for dissolving by the sold. In many case, dissolving by the acid. In many cases ourning the bones and then grinding the charred remains would be advisable. Some nitrogen is lest by this process, but the more important phosphate of tore. Some may think that when bones are burned and ground fine further treatment is unnecessary, but we have time is as valuable after burning as be treatment is unnecessary, but we he not found it so. The sulphuric acid vides the small particles of bone early and proper treatment. The following has proven very successful. The animal should be bied from the neck vein. Give castor oil, one pint, to be repeated in ten hours it it should not operate, then use the following:

Powdered burnt alum, 4 ounces; chloride of lime, 2 ounces; corn-meal, 2 quarts. Mix, and with this powder swatche mouth frequently.

The disease is both epidemic and infectious, and the affected animals should be kept away from the other cattle.—Indiana Farmer.

The Wealth of the United Kingdom.

be much slower and less certain than where the true super-phosphate is used. There may be cases where it would be profitable to compost ground or pounded bones with stable manure, as the supphuric acid is bad stuff to handle except with the greatest oure, but we would not advise the use of ashes, which can be best applied separately,—Rurai New Yorker.

one day after that, or the third day after the burning, the Phænix would be itself again and would go off in fine spirits, and in new clothes that were warranted to last for five hundred years.—From "Some Queer Animals," St. Nicholas, October.

"Whoa, I tell ye!" This is what a farmer said to his oxen as he stopped to talk with a man on the Bodgetown road, yesterday morning. The animals were frisky, for oxen, and started again. "Whoa, I tell ye!" repeated the driver. He had but uttered the words, when some one in a carriage driving past, reined in and remarked: "My dear sir, do you know that you are wasting the Queen's English? It is not necessary that you should say more than the word "Whoa!' to those oxen. You are entirely ungrammatical if you are superfluous, and you are superfluous if you employ so many words." The man in the carriage was Richard Grant White.—New York Mail.

It appears from the will of the late Hans Christian Audersen that the total amount of his property is less than £4,000 sterling. The bulk of it is left to M. Collin, a relation of his first benefactor, to wuom Andersen owed his success, and by whose side he now lies in the jamily white. There are some legales to the by whose side be now lies in the lamily vault. There are some legacies to the town of Odense, where the poet was born, and his proof edition of Charles Dickens' works, with a dedication from the author, is lett to the Royal hibrary, as well as some other rare manuscripts. His trankets and the many small souvenirs which he has received during his long life have been distributed among his many personal triends. An edition of all the letters which Andersen had received from royal persons, authors, and other celebrated persons, will shortly be published, according to the directions contained in his will.

Obio has her election October 12, and Onto has her election October 12, and Iows the same day. Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, will elect Governors, State officers and Legislatures in November. Mississippi will choose a full Congressional detegation of six members. Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, New York, New Jersey and Virginia are to vote for State and local officers, and, in some instances, Legislatures also in November.

to come from the heart. As the voice of Mrs. Browning grew slient, the songs of Jean Ingelow began, and had instant and merited popularity. They sprung up suddenly and tunefully as skylarks from the daisy-spangled, hawthorn-bordered meadows of old England, with a bitcheuess long unknown, and in their idyllic underflights moved with the tenderest currents of human life. Missingelow may be termed an idyllic lyrist, her lyrical pieces naving always much idyllic beauty, and being more original idyllic beauty, and being more original than her recent amoisious efforts in clank-verse. Her faults are those comolank-verse. Her faults are those common to her sex—too rapid composition, and a diffuseness that already has lessened her reputation. But "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincoinshire" (with its quaint and true sixteenth-century dialect), "Winstanley," "Songs of Seven," and "The Long White Seam," are lyrical-treasures, and their author especially may be said to evince that sincerity which is poetry's most enduring warrant. The gentle stanzas of Adelaide Anne Procter also are spontanceous as far as they go, but have had Adelaide And Proctor also are sponta-neous, as far as they go, but have had less significance as part of the literature of the time. Yet it is like telling one's beads, or reading a prayer-book, to turn over her pages—so beautiful, so pure and unselfish a spirit of faith, hope and charity, pervades and hallows them. charity, pervades and hallows them. The women, with their melodious voices, spotless hearts, and holy aspirations, are priestesses of the oracle. Their ministry is sacred; in their presence the most irreverent becomes subdued. I not find in the lyrics of Isa Craig, not fluid in the lyries of isa Graig, the Scottish poeters, anything better than the one in honor of Burns, waich took the Centenary prize. Christina Georgina Resectti demands closer attention. She is a woman of genius, whose songs, hymns, ballads, and various lyrical pieces are studied and original. I do not greatly admire her longer poems, which are more fautastic than imaginative; but elsewhere she is a poet of a The most interesting of all fabulous oreatures is the Phonix. It was exceedingly beautiful, as large as an eagle, with piamage that shone like gold around its neck, a purple body, and a tail of blue and rose-colored feathers. It had a cock's comb under its neck, and a magnificent creet. This splendid looking bird was supposed to live live hundred years, and then burn itself, to rise from the askes young, strong, and more beautiful than ever.

An eld writer gives a long account of this new birth of the Phonix, which always took place at Heliopolis, the City of the Sun. A pricet made a fire of spices on the altar, and the bird flow into the flames and was burned with the spices on the altar, and the bere content of the flames and was burned with the spices on the altar, and on the second day after it appeared it would be transformed into a bird, and in would be transformed into a bird, and in

remarkably free from the tricks and danerous mannerism of recent

Hog Cholera Preyentive. Among the various remedies pre-soribed for the prevention and cure of the nog cholera—so called—the follow-ing, included in the experience of some of the subscribers of the Southern Culti-vator, may possibly be of some service to the readers of the Rural World;

vator, may possibly be of some service to the readers of the Rural World:

Last year I lost nearly all my hogs with cholera. My neighbor lost none scarcely, which led me to believe that he must possess a sovereign remedy for this evil. I asked him way he lost no hogs. His reply was that he "kept them clear of worms and stimulated with black pepper." Said he, "I first fed them on corn scaked in lye and copperas, to clean them of worms; afterwards gave them plenty of black pepper. Those that were sick got well, and these that were well remained so, of course."

This year I have given my hogs an occasional dose, twice a week, of kerosene cil, said to be a preventive of cholera. Several of my neighbors lost nearly all their hogs, and six weeks ago mine showed signs of disease, and I concluded to try the "lye and pepper." I prepared it as follows: lst. Shell an ear of corn and soak in strong lye all night; next morning add a half teaspoontal of pulverized copperas, mix and feed in a trough. This was repeated on the following morning, and a half teaspoontal of black pepper was added. After this I put a teaspoonful of pulverized pepper in the lood, boiled grits, every otnes morning for a week.

Result.—My hogs stopped dying, all that ate got well, and are as thrifty now as I coult wish. The above is the dose for a single hog. It is simple and reliable; as a preventive it can't be beat; and I have seen hogs sick, very sick, too, restored to good nealth by the use of this remedy.

Mulishie Matter.

Ohio has her election October 12, and flows the same day. Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, will elect Governors, State officers and Legislatures in November, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, New York, New Jersey and Virginia are to vote for State and local officers, and, in some instances, Legislatures also in November.

France does not leve Bismarck, but strength of the fact that he fought under the French colors at the Moskwa, at Beresina, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor at the battle of Bautzen. He came under the French colors naturally enough, too. He was in the service of the King of Wurtemberg at the time when Napoleon absorbed all the loose German forces.

Two national birthdays have passed during the fortnight week without notice here. The 16th of September was the sixty-fitta anniversary of the independence of Mexico; the 18th of September for the fifty-signtha-inversary of the independence of Mexico; the 18th of September was fought eleven years before they finally got rid of the Spaniards. Chill tought even years. Both countries are now prosperous and progressive, Chill the most so of all the Spaniards. Chill the most so of all the Spaniards are now prosperous and progressive, Chill the most so of all the Spaniards. T

Palpitation of the Heart.

Cuba declared herself independent of Spain on the 10th of October, 1868, and has now been lighting for nearly seven years. The struggle has surpassed in levocity the experience of both Mexico and Chill. The end for Cuba is now no longer distant; and let us trust that when she at last attains the complete power of self-government, she prove herself fully worthy of the blessing for which she has been contending so long and so determinedly.—N. Y. Sun.

One of the remarkable men of the Alabama Constitutionial Convention is Col. Bethea. He is a lawyer, but has had only one case in his lite. It was his first and last. The case involved a large amount of property, and his fee depended on his success. He won; his fee was \$60,000, and with this he gracefully retired from the bar. A legal career so brief and so brilliant has probably been the lot of no other man since litigation began.

Palpitation of the Heart.

This may enther arise from a permanent disease or simply from a temporary affection of the organ. The heart of the care was sels, or in ali—a remedy for which it is sell, or in ali—a remedy for which it is sels, or in ali—a remedy for which it is sels, or in ali—a remedy for which it is sels, or in ali—a remedy for which it is sels, or in ali—a remedy for which it is selection of the organ. The disease is sometimes in the power of medicine to offer. But the feeling known by the "pal pitation of the heart," vuigarly caried "beating about the heart," vuigarly caried

Have you neard the news, my pets? Women Poets of England.

Leaving the specialists, it is observed with their compliments. The spire of ble that the voices of the female poets, it not the best-trained, certainly are as natural and independent as any. Their utterance is less finished, but also shows less of Tennyson's influence, and seems to express a truly feminine emotion, and to come from the heart. As the voice of Mrs. Brewning grew silent, the songs of Mrs. Brewning grew silent, the songs of Jean Ingelow began, and had instant the first properties of the first properties. They arrunk the following the first properties of the first properties of the first properties of the surface of t

> An Englishman's View of the Situation. The London Times has a letter from Madrid, giving the following interesting

Madrid, giving the following interesting news from Spain:

The new Ministry belong to what is called the Union of the Liberal party, formed by O'Donnell from the best elements of the then Conservative party and Liberal party. They come into the Cabinet with clean hands and a reputation for talent and integrity. The correspondent ascribes the change in the cabinet with clean bands and a reputation for talent and integrity. The correspondent ascribes the change in the Ministry not on y to dissensions on the question of suffrage, but to the distribution of some bighty lucrative posts in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, which were sought by all parties, not only with avidity but acrimony and personal coarseness. The Moderado party, furious at their deteat, have been very bitter in the expression of their opinion since being ousted. Their behavior will have the effect to disgust both the King and the country with their prejudice and want of liberality. The tide of teeling is setting in the right direction, and all things point to a union of the Liberal party as the one most likely to form a wise and a just Administration. Senor Castelar of late has moderated many of his advanced ideas, and in all probability his adnerents, if not himself, will offer themselves for scats in the Spanish Cortes, and become powerful supporters of the Liberal Monarchy. The majority of the officers of the army support the present regime, and desire to put an end to the war. As to the state of feeling in the province, it is simply one of utter weariness and indifference. There is very little national, though plenty of provincial, recling left in the country.